We claim:

1. A method of ameliorating chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient in need of such treatment, in combination, a therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin and a therapeutically effective amount 2-clorodeoxyadenosine.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about seven and about 224 times the amount by mass of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 1 mg and about 16 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day.

4. The method according to claim 3 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is between about 7 and about 112 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

5. The method according to claim 4 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day for about two weeks followed by about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about three times per week.

6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the daily dose is divided into two equal daily doses.

7. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-clorodeoxyadenosine is between about 0.5 mg and about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

8. The method according to claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosive is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

9. The method according to claim 7 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

10. The method according to claim 7 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodexyadenosine is about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about every three weeks.

11. The method according to claim 7 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1.5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about every three weeks.

12. The method according to claim 1 wherein the mode of administration of cyclosporin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is subcutaneously, orally, or intravenously.

13. A method of ameliorating chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to an allograft recipient a therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin and a therapeutically effective amount 2-clorodeoxyadenosine.

14. The method according to claim 12 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 2 and about 224 times the amount by weight of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.

15. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 1 mg and about 16 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day.

16. The method according to claim 13 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is between about 7 and about 112 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the dosing regime for cyclosporin is about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day for about two weeks followed by about 5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about three times per week.

18. The method according to claim 17 wherein the daily dose is divided into two equal daily doses.

19. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-clorodeoxyadenosine is between about 0.5 mg and about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

20. The method according to claim 13 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosive is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

21. The method according to claim 20 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

22. The method according to claim 20 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodexyadenosine is about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about three weeks.

23. The method according to claim 20 wherein the dosing regime for 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is 1.5 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass about every three weeks.

24. The method according to claim 13 wherein the mode of administration of cyclosporin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is subcutaneously, orally, or intravenously.

25. A pharmaceutical composition suitable for treating chronic allograft rejection comprising a therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin, a therapeutically effective

amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, adjuvant or carrier.

26. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 2 and about 224 times the amount by mass of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine.

27. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of cyclosporin is between about 1 mg and about 16 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per day.

28. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-clorodeoxyadenosine is between about 0.5 mg and about 3 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

29. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the therapeutically effective amount of 2-chlorodeoxyadenosive is 1 mg per kilogram of recipient body mass per week.

30. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25 wherein the mode of administration of cyclosporin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine is subcutaneously, orally, or intravenously.

31. A method of preventing chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25.

32. A method of ameliorating chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25.

33. A method of preventing arterial atherosclerosis comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition according to claim 25.

34. The method according to claim 33 wherein the arterial atherosclerosis is associated with chronic allograft rejection in a human or animal allograft recipient.

35. A method of preventing chronic allograft rejection in animal or human allograft recipient comprising administering to the recipient an amount of cyclosporin and an amount of 2-chorodeoxyadenosine sufficient to suppress the recipient's B-cell mediated response to the allograft.

36. The method according to claim 35 wherein the transplanted organ is a heart and the B-cell mediated response is one or a combination of mononuclear cell infiltration in the myocardium, myocardial fibrosis, and intimal proliferation of smooth muscle cells.